FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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JUL 23 1951
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Korean truce talks resumed; little progress.*
U.S. began talks with Spain on defense deal.
Iranians rioted against U.S. mediation of oil crisis.

Domestic News. *House weakened price controls.*
Worst flood on record swept Kansas City area.
11 minor Red leaders, Field returned to jail.
Cicero (Ill.) race riot quelled by Natl. Guard.
New heavyweight champ: Joe Walcott KOd Ezzard Charles.

KOREA

Parleys Resumed. Korean truce negotiations were resumed in Kaesong July 15 after the Reds agreed to neutralize the meeting site and stop making the parleys look like a UN surrender.

A breakdown of the conference before the delegations could even draw up an agenda (questions to be worked out later in detail) was threatened July 19 because of one major Red demand: discussion of UN withdrawal from Korea in connection with an armistice. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said July 19 the UN won't leave Korea until peace is secured.

Fighting was alternately light and heavy on the Korean front. The UN was trying to prevent the Reds from massing for another offensive to be unleashed if truce talks fail.

Kaesong Neutralized, Newsmen Admitted. A 3-day interruption of the truce conference ended July 15 when the Reds acceded to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's demands to make the meeting site an open city. Talks had halted when the Reds, whose troops then occupied Kaesong, stopped UN newsmen from going to the city July 12. [See pp. 218D, 217H]

During an exchange of radio messages between Ridgway, UN supreme commander, and the top Red commanders (North Korea's Kim Il Sung, China's Gen. Peng Teh-huai), the Reds said July 14 that the truce conference had been interrupted for "trifling" reasons. The liaison teams that held the first Korean field parley (July 8) met again in Kaesong July 15, set the stage for sessions of the main truce teams to be resumed same day. The main teams, headed by Vice. Adm. Charles Turner Joy and North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il, then agreed: (1) all Red troops except a few military police carrying small arms would be cleared out of a 5-mile radius from the center of Kaesong; (2) there would be no restrictions on entry into the neutral zone by unarmed personnel of either side, including newsmen; no white flags would be required on truce-team vehicles (the Reds had riled Americans by taking many pictures of white-flagged UN vehicles which had the appearance of being on surrender missions); (3) people of either side entering the neutral zone would be unarmed except for the Red MPs assigned to keep order there.

Newsmen were still barred from the actual truce-team meetings through July 19, but 20 UN newsmen went to Kaesong daily beginning July 15. Red correspondents were also on the scene. There was much mingling of reporters, photographers, soldiers and civilians of the 2 sides July 15-17, few arguments, no fights. UN correspondents scouring the area for sidelights quoted North Koreans as saying they wanted peace and Korean unity. Most Reds laughed knowingly when the Chinese Communist troops in Korea were referred to as "volunteers." The Chinese Reds began to enforce non-fraternization orders July 18, and Kaesong civilians as well as Red troops turned wary of UN newsmen, who were ordered (effective July 19) to stay within half a mile of the Kaesong conference house instead of roaming the entire 10-mile-wide Kaesong circle.

UN Withdrawal Called Issue. Despite the UN command's official secrecy as to details of the Kaesong conversations, there was much evidence July 19 that one main issue delayed completion of the agenda: the Reds wanted to take up the question of UN withdrawal from Korea. The U.S. maintained this is a political issue and does not belong on the agenda of armistice talks between the military forces in the field. Ridgway was said to have orders from Washington not to yield on this.

After the 6th (July 18) meeting of the Adm. Joy-Gen. Nam Il truce delegations, a UN communiqué said: "At least one major issue remained unresolved." This was the question of whether to talk about a UN troop withdrawal, according to a censor-approved UN press dispatch from Korea.

U.S. State Secy. Acheson issued a statement in Washington July 19 that UN forces should not be withdrawn from Korea "until a genuine peace has been firmly established." He said the withdrawal of foreign forces from Korea in 1948 only gave the Reds their opportunity to commit "aggression against the Republic of Korea." "The Korean people can be assured that a repetition of this act will not be tolerated," he declared [see p. 202F]. In Korea a UN truce team spokesman said July 19 the next Kaesong meeting would probably produce an agreement on the agenda or "an air of finality about the disagreement." (Flooded roads prevented the UN group from going to Kaesong to continue the talks July 20.)

The Soviet Tass news agency said July 18 that the agenda proposed by the Reds in Kaesong called for discussion of: (1) withdrawal of all "foreign" troops from Korea, (2) establishment of a truce line and (3) demilitarized zone between the 2 forces, (4) a definite program for stopping hostilities, (5) a control com-

KILLING STOPS, RESUMES. The 24-hour period ending at 5 p.m. July 17 was the first day since July 9, 1950 in which not one American soldier was listed as killed in Korea, the U.S. Army said. But the respite from battle deaths lasted only one day despite truce talks. UN forces were trying to prevent the Reds from building up for a new offensive in the event truce talks break down. The 8th Army captured hills overlooking Kumsong, Red supply center on the east-central front, July 14. UN planes continued to harass Red road convoys in North Korea despite poor weather. On July 18 the Reds broadcast a threat to retaliate if the UN does not let up in its attacks during truce talks. Communists were thrown back that day in an attempt to regain lost ground in their old Iron Triangle stronghold near Pyonggang. [See p. 218L]

The U.S. reported July 18 its published casualties in the week ended July 13 rose by 413, smallest week's toll since last August, and totaled 79,139 (13,230 dead).

Red casualty total in the war to July 4 as estimated by the U.S. July 13: 1,202,928 (608,525 North Korean, 594,403 Chinese). Canada reported July 13 its casualty list had grown to 217 (54 dead). [See pp. 218L-M, 65K]

KOREA IS 'PEACETIME.' 2 Tucson, Ariz. mothers of men killed in Korea revealed July 13 their applications for Gold Stars had been denied. The Veterans Admin. told one: "Your son was killed in peacetime service." The Marines told the other it could give Gold Stars only to widows and mothers of men killed in World War II. [See p. 211N-P]

mission to supervise the application of truce terms and (6) a settlement regarding war prisoners.

The Reds wanted a truce line on the 38th Parallel but the UN insisted on a cease-fire on the existing front, mostly north of the parallel. The Reds were said to be making no issue of this at present, seemed willing to settle it when the conference gets around to taking up items on the agenda. But an anonymous Washington official was quoted as saying July 18 that Nam Il and his delegation were making repetitious arguments for placing the UN troop withdrawal issue on the agenda, "seem to have their needle stuck on a broken record." [See pp. 217D-G, K-218C]

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and Premier Phibul Songgram of Thailand both said July 13 they believed the Reds wanted a Korean truce only to clear the way for new aggression in Europe or South Asia. Jacob A. Malik, Soviet UN delegate, said in Göteborg, Sweden en route home July 16 he was "almost sure" there will be a Korean truce. [See p. 218E-H]

Embargoes on Reds. 30 UN countries and Italy, West Germany, Spain, Viet Nam and Laos have reported compliance with the UN's May 18 request for an embargo on shipment of strategic goods to Red China, the UN said July 16. Those reporting included India, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan and Sweden, all abstainers on the embargo resolution. Soviet-bloc countries are ignoring the embargo. [See p. 193K]

The U.S. Natl. Security Council exempted India July 18 and Canada July 19 from the Kem Amendment against U.S. economic aid to countries that sell the Reds goods listed as of war value. The Council said India is selling the Reds such things as sacking, shellac, goat skins and pepper, but the goodwill gained through U.S. famine relief to India would be lost if the Kem Amendment were invoked against that country. Senate Republican leader Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.) denounced Pres. Truman and the Council for a "subversive action." [See pp. 196J, 194D]

Britain bowed to U.S. pressure July 14 and requisitioned for the Royal Navy 2 oil tankers under construction in London for Poland. The British said July 12 they had to sell some rubber to Russia in order to get much-needed Russian grain and timber for Britain. [See p. 180C]

Relief. Advisory and planning aid to South Korea in connection with a $250 million rebuilding program pledged by the UN will start at once under an agreement concluded by the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency and the U.S. (as representative of the UN military command) July 18. [See p. 218M]

Rotation home of U.S. officers and enlisted men from Korea will total 30,000 a month in July, August and September, the U.S. Army announced July 18. 32,000 had left Korea on rotation through July 10. [See p. 185E] . . . **Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond**, 58, turned over command of the U.S. 10th Corps July 15 to Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, formerly Army Dep. Asst. Chief of Staff for Personnel & Admin. Almond becomes War College commandant at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. [See p. 170C] . . . **Maj. Gen. Joseph S. Bradley** was assigned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff office July 15 and Maj. Gen. Ira P. Swift succeeded him as 25th Infantry Div. commander in Korea. [See p. 82E]

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

U.S. Seeks Spanish Deal. Over the objections of Britain and France, Adm. Forrest P. Sherman conferred with Gen. Francisco Franco in Madrid July 16-17 on a possible U.S.-Spanish defense agreement. Press reports July 18 said Sherman, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, and Franco had agreed in principle on American use of sea and air bases in Spain. According to UP, Franco offered to send troops beyond the Spanish frontiers if the U.S. supplies weapons and funds.

The British and French Govts. disclosed July 16 they had protested against American moves toward a defense linkup with Franco, who is shunned in both countries as a Nazi-like dictator and former servant of Hitler [see Vol. VI, p. 74E-G, J]. London and Paris implied fears that (1) U.S. arms aid to Franco would divert aid from Atlantic pact countries and (2) in event of a Red attack the U.S. would try to hold on behind the Pyrenees in Spain, let the rest of West Europe be overrun.

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson commented July 18 that the U.S. understood British and French opposition to Franco. But he said military experts agree Spain "is of strategic importance to the general defense of Western Europe," so the U.S. was making "tentative and exploratory" efforts to find out what Spain "might be willing and able to do" toward "common defense against possible aggression." Acheson promised that Atlantic pact countries will still have top priority for U.S. arms aid and the U.S. intends to see that all of West Europe is "defended," not "liberated" after it is overrun. [See p. 179C]

Pres. Truman indorsed Acheson's statement July 19, told his news conference U.S. policy toward Spain has been changed to some extent on advice of the Defense Dept. [See p. 29F]

Franco Revamps Cabinet, Monarchy Planned. Franco appointed a new Spanish Cabinet more acceptable to the West July 19 and it was generally believed he will soon restore the Spanish monarchy. Prospective king is Juan Carlos, 13, son of Don Juan, pretender to the throne. The boy would rule under a regency [see Vol. VIII, p. 278E]. The new Cabinet contains 9 Monarchists, 3 members of Franco's Falange and 4 technical experts (as against 6 Monarchists, 3 Falangists in the old one) and will be strongly influenced by the Roman Catholic Church. It was Spain's first Cabinet shakeup since 1946. [See p. 190K; VI, 107E]

U.S. Foreign Aid Hearings. Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley, ex-ECA Admin. Paul G. Hoffman and Asst. State Secy. George W. Perkins urged quick passage of the $8.5 billion foreign military and economic aid bill in testimony before the House Forgn. Affairs Com. July 13, 17 & 18, respectively.

Bradley said: "The U.S. defensive frontiers to the East remain in the heart of Europe. The tension in this world has not decreased, and the North Atlantic Treaty Org. is even more important than it was 2 years ago." He said he didn't know whether time was running in favor of the West, which Hoffman and Perkins maintained.

Hoffman, Ford Foundation president, urged a new single agency to run both the economic and military aid programs, said the Soviet Union "deliberately" mounted a "cold war" on 4 fronts—military, economic, political and propaganda—and could be defeated only by superior military strength, a continuing economic counteroffensive, a return to an "unpartisan" foreign policy and information based on truth. [See pp. 219P-220A, 205B, 202E]

Greece, Turkey. Admission of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Treaty Org. is now acceptable to Britain, Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison announced in Commons in London July 18. He said both Britain and Turkey also agreed on including Turkey in a Middle Eastern defense arrangement. (Britain is trying to promote a Middle Eastern defense pact involving major countries of Africa and the eastern Mediterranean.) [See pp. 179C, 155M; Vol. X, 422K-L]

Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions, anti-Communist rival to the World Fed. of Trade Unions, wound up a 9-day convention in Milan July 12 by rejecting a Communist bid for a united world labor front to work for labor gains. The ICFTU said the WFTU had "rejected world economic recovery" through the Marshall Plan and "supported military aggression" by the Reds in Korea. Convention reports July 5 showed that the ICFTU is financing underground campaigns against the Franco regime in Spain and the Reds behind the Iron Curtain. [See p. 174F-G, 131C]

Casablanca's new Nouaceur Air Base for U.S. bombers and fighters was opened July 14. The USAF announced July 12 **that it will use 6 other French Moroccan bases.** [See p. 163P] . . . **France** reported July 16 it will have 22 new military airfields ready for use in France and French-occupied Germany by 1952. New French 50-ton tanks, field guns and scout cars were paraded in Paris on Bastille Day July 14. [See p. 194J] . . . **U.S. Army 2d Armored Div.** began to arrive in Bremerhaven from New Orleans July 13. It will bring U.S. ground strength in Germany to 2 infantry and 2 armored divisions. Maj. Gen. Williston B. Palmer commands the 2d Armored, whose men are mostly December draftees. [See p. 220A]

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OTHER EAST-WEST TROUBLE SPOTS

Iranian Anti-U.S. Riots. 10,000 Tudeh (Communist) Party demonstrators staged an anti-U.S. riot in Teheran's Parliament Sq. July 15 against the arrival that day of W. Averell Harriman as Pres. Truman's special envoy to seek an Anglo-Iranian oil settlement. A policeman and 3 civilians were killed, 53 policemen and 35 civilians injured. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh reluctantly extended martial law to the entire country July 16 to prevent more violence. After meeting with Mossadegh and other Iranian leaders July 15-18, Harriman was said to agree with U.S. Amb.-to-Iran Henry F. Grady: There was little room for the Iranian Govt. to compromise because of anti-British hysteria in the country. But Harriman, ignoring a reported assassination plot against him, persuaded the Iranian Oil Comm. July 19 to resume negotiations with the British.

Iran proceeded with oil nationalization by canceling all old Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. contracts July 14 and offering the company's oil to all comers on a cash & carry basis. [See p. 222G]

China. Reports from Hong Kong on purges in Red China: 56 persons were executed in Shanghai July 7; over 140 had been given death sentences in Hankow by June 29; 7 "counter-revolutionaries," including Hsu Kuan-ying, former commander of a Nationalist Army who was said to have been turned in to the Reds by his son, were executed in Canton July 14. [See p. 214J] . . . Another Hong Kong report July 15 said the Govt. will assign jobs to students who graduate from universities in Red China this month. The largest group will go to mines and factories in Manchuria, the 2d largest to Sinkiang and other Northwest China provinces. [See p. 219C] . . . The Vatican said July 14 that Roman Catholic missionaries are being advised to become shepherds, weavers or manual laborers if that is the only way they can remain unmolested in Red China as "witnesses" for Christianity. It said 6 Catholic bishops in China are in jail, 6 others under house arrest. [See p. 219C]

N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey conferred with Chiang Kai-shek July 15-17 on Formosa. He saw Emperor Hirohito July 13 before leaving Tokio, arrived in Manila July 18. [See p. 218F]

Germany. Western termination of the state of war with Germany is "another gross violation of the Potsdam agreement," the Moscow *Izvestia* and the Prague *Rude Pravo*, both Govt. newspapers, said July 14. Norway and Denmark ended their state of war with Germany July 13. [See p. 218E] . . . The Schuman coal-steel pool plan, opposed by Social Dems. & neo-Nazis, passed its first test in the Bonn Parliament July 12 when a bill to approve it was sent to committee by a large majority on a show of hands. [See pp. 219H, 155N-P] . . . 31 Ruhr coal companies which produce 31% of the Ruhr's coal were released to German control by the Western Allies July 17. [See pp. 219H-J, 74G] . . . A 90-day suspension of the Stuttgart *Volkstimme* July 17 brought to 15 the number of Red newspapers banned in West Germany for attacks on the Western Allies. [See Vol. X, p. 260A]

The Western Allies called off East-West Berlin trade negotiations with the Russians July 17 until the Reds lift restrictions against shipment of goods from Berlin to West Germany. [See p. 210G] . . . East Germans were permitted to attend a national German Evangelical (Protestant) Church congress in the British sector of Berlin July 11-15. There were appeals for German unity and restrained criticism of the East German Govt. for restricting church freedom. East German Dep. Premier Otto Nuschke, an observer at the Congress, said July 8 the Evangelicals must drop opposition to communism and support Red "peace" and "German unity" programs. He said the Sermon on the Mount indorsed socialism. [See p. 91C] . . . The West German Social Dem. Party said July 14 the militarized East German People's Police number 83,000 men and will be increased soon to 140,000. Allied Intelligence estimates their size as 53,000. [See p. 66K]

Japan. A Soviet note attacking the U.S. over Japanese peace treaty plans, delivered to the U.S. July 10, was rejected by the State Dept. July 14. Russia denounced as "malicious slander" U.S. statements that the USSR has "zones of influence" in Manchuria, still holds 200,000 Japanese war prisoners and took part in the war against Japan for only 6 days. It said the U.S.-sponsored Japanese treaty will be of "an obviously aggressive character." The U.S. replied that Russia wanted a treaty that would deny Japan the right to "enter into collective security arrangements." [See pp. 218P-219B]

A non-partisan Filipino committee advising Philippines Pres. Elpidio Quirino on peace with Japan declared July 13 that the pact proposed by the U.S. and Britain is "unacceptable" because it would soon restore Japan as the dominant power in Asia. The Youth League of Quirino's Liberal Party burned an effigy of John Foster Dulles, chief author of the pact, at a rally in Manila July 17. [See p. 58N]

South Korea asked July 17 to be a signer of the Japanese treaty and bid for the island of Tsushima, between Japan & Korea.

U.S. UNION GROUP 'CLEARS' RUSSIA. There is no evidence of "slave labor" or preparation for war in the Soviet Union, a U.S. trade union delegation headed by Leon Straus of New York, Intl. Fur & Leather Workers vice president, declared in Moscow July 17. They had visited Leningrad, Stalingrad and other centers during a tour of the USSR as guests of Soviet trade unions. [See pp. 179D, 133P]

A new Soviet English-language semi-monthly magazine, *News*, first published in Moscow July 14, is apparently a new instrument of Soviet "peace propaganda efforts to lull free nations to sleep," the U.S. State Dept. said July 17. The first issue stressed the line that communism and capitalism could co-exist peacefully if it were not for "a small number" of warmongering Western "millionaires and politicians." [See 194C]

The Voice of America radio began to taunt Soviet leaders July 14 because they had not yet published Pres. Truman's July 7 friendship message in the USSR. [See p. 220N]

UNITED NATIONS

Pakistan on Indian Troops. India has concentrated 90% of its army near the Pakistan frontiers in Kashmir-Jammu and Indian (East) Punjab, Pakistan Prime Min. Liaquat Ali Khan said in Karachi July 15. He called it a threat of war over the Kashmir dispute. Pakistan sent the UN Security Council a protest against the Indian troop massing. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said in New Delhi July 16 the purpose was "security" from attack, not aggression. [See p. 220C]

Palestine. Jordan tightened police patrols on its frontiers with Israel July 15 after reporting that Israeli patrols had violated the frontiers 12 times in a week. Jordan complained to the Security Council July 11 that Israel was preventing resettlement of Arab DPs in Arab Palestine by blocking the Jordan River near the southern end of the Dead Sea, thereby interfering with irrigation and raising salt content of the river in Arab territory. [See pp. 188A, 164C]

Israel demanded July 12 that the Security Council compel Egypt to lift a 3-year-old blockade of Israel-bound oil tankers and other shipping through the Suez Canal. The blockade was blamed for a 75% drop in production at the Consolidated Haifa Refinery, 2d biggest in the Near East. [See p. 98M; X, 270M]

John B. Blandford Jr. of the U.S. succeeded Gen. Howard Kennedy of Canada July 1 as director of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. He set a target of 30,000 to 50,000 resettlements of Arab DP families by next July 1. He estimated July 15 the cost of resettling DPs on farms will average $1,000-$1,500 a family. [See p. 98M]

Trust Territories. The UN Trusteeship Council in New York commended Britain July 17 on its trusteeship rule of the British Cameroons but warned that steps must be taken to end the territory's "precarious" economic over-dependence on a single crop, cocoa. Belgium's administration of Ruanda-Urundi was approved by the Council July 12 but it recommended: higher wages, more primary schools, better medical services, more legislative powers for natives, migration from overpopulated areas, continued efforts to persuade natives to stop overstocking on cattle. [See p. 220F; Vol. X, 115F; VIII, 371H]

Refugees in Europe who still deserve UN protection total 2,000,000, Dr. G. J. Van Heuven Goedhart, UN High Comm. for Refugees, reported in Geneva July 15. He said "new refugees are constantly appearing." All but 150,000 of 1,570,000 refugees registered for aid 4 years ago have now been resettled, the ILO reported July 17. The U.S. admitted its 250,000th IRO-sponsored DP immigrant July 11. [See pp. 211N-P, 116C] . . . East-west trade talks next fall through the UN Econ. Comm. for Europe were indorsed July 17 by Russia. The Soviets had refused in May to approve ECE Secy. Gunnar Myrdal's plan for technical trade discussions in which propaganda activities would be barred. [See p. 220J; Vol. X, 393C] . . . **Norway** deposited July 16 the 3d ratification of the revised general act for pacific settlement of disputes, in force since Sept. 20, 1950. Other ratifiers: Belgium, Sweden. [See Vol. IX, p. 139K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

On Eisenhower. Pres. Truman told reporters July 12 he was still young enough to make a good race, added that he meant a foot race, when they tried to draw him out on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as a possible 1952 Presidential candidate. The President said he doesn't know whether "Ike" will run but that the general's job as Atlantic pact commander would not bar him from coming home. He repeated these remarks July 19, said he hasn't talked politics with Eisenhower since 1949 when the general told him that he wasn't going to run. Mr. Truman denied he ever told the press that "Ike" said he would never run for the Presidency. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), who has occasionally criticized the Administration and had suggested Eisenhower as a Democratic nominee if the President decided not to run again, visited Mr. Truman July 11, said he had no designs on the White House job. The President July 13 turned down 2 of 3 men sponsored by Douglas to fill vacancies in Illinois federal courts. Douglas reacted July 17 by asking the bar associations in Chicago and Cook County to poll their members as to who is better qualified: the 2 men he backed or the 2 selected by Mr. Truman. [See p. 196K; Vol. X, p. 366E]

Other Presidential timber heard from this week: N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, in Korea July 9, according to *Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News* July 17: He will "definitely oppose any attempt to make me a candidate" in 1952.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) July 18: He will not seek the Presidency unless he's convinced the GOP "really wants me."

John L. Lewis, who is definitely *not* a candidate, July 15: A Truman-Taft race would be like choosing "between Scylla and Charybdis" (mythical monsters).

Orders Security Study. The President July 14 ordered the Natl. Security Council to investigate the way the Govt. security screening program is being carried out and make recommendations for its improvement. Security cases differ from loyalty ones in that they generally have some habits such as alcoholism which make them a poor risk. Loyalty cases are those who, for example, may belong to a subversive organization. Mr. Truman pointed out that a person dismissed from the Govt. on security grounds has no central review body to turn to such as the Loyalty Review Board. The Comm. on Internal Security & Individual Rights was to have studied the matter but its members resigned. [See 197C]

Urges 7% Pay Rise. Mr. Truman urged Congress July 12 to raise the pay of some 2 million Govt. workers by a flat 7% or about $400 million. 500,000 Post Office and 1.5 million civil service workers would be affected. Congress favors an increase since the last one was in 1949. [See p. 206E; Vol. IX, 347F]

Signs 'Wetback' Bill. The President July 12 signed the "wetback" bill authorizing the recruiting of Mexican farm laborers and setting up standards of pay, transportation and housing. He asked Congress the next day for further legislation which would punish those who harbor "wetbacks" (illegal workers) and permit federal agents to inspect farms without warrants. Labor opposed the bill; the President's request for additional provisions was designed to meet some of its criticism. [See p. 213E]

Signed July 16: bill making it illegal to mutilate pennies, nickels.

Ousts Tax Collector. The President ousted Mass. Internal Revenue Collector Denis W. Delaney July 16 and ordered the Justice Dept. to see whether he shouldn't be prosecuted. No charges were specified. [See p. 212A]

Appointment. Walter Gordon Whitman, 55, MIT prof., as chairman, Research & Devlpmnt. Board, Defense Dept., July 13 to succeed William Webster, who resigned. [See Vol. X, p. 85C]

Daughter Returns. Margaret Truman returned to New York July 13 from a 7-week, 6-country trip to West Europe. She was received by Pope Pius while in Italy. [See p. 208E]

CONGRESS

House Weakens Controls. The Republican-Southern Democrat coalition continued punching holes in the price control section of the Defense Production Act in preliminary voting this week. Balloting July 12, 13, 17, 18 & 19, the House handed the Administration these setbacks: (1) Denied the President the authority he requested to build and operate defense plants; (2) refused to let him use subsidies to hold down food prices; (3) rejected a request for authority to license all businesses for enforcement purposes; (4) prohibited 2 beef price rollbacks scheduled for later this year; (5) accepted an amendment that, in effect, would guarantee all manufacturers and food processors a "reasonable" profit, and (6) clamped a 4-month ceiling on wages & prices at July 7 ceilings, excepting rents and most farm products.

The vote on the 5th item July 18 was 166-102. Price Stabilization Director Michael V. DiSalle called it "the most damaging" anti-price control action either House has yet adopted. Vote on the 6th item July 19 was 180 to 151 (140 R., 40 D. vs. 16 R., 135 D.). Rep. James C. Davis (D., Ga.) offered the amendment, which DiSalle said would cause "economic chaos," force several hundred thousand businesses to close throughout the U.S. Administration forces hoped that a switch will occur when the House begins voting by rollcall instead of by teller. The Administration won only 2 victories all week: (1) on a 207-123 vote to let the 10% beef price rollback stand and allow a 10% rollback of other farm products selling over parity (July 17) and (2) on a 217-113 vote to kill Rep. Wingate H. Lucas' (D., Tex.) amendment to give the public members a majority vote on the Wage Stabilization Board and strip it of all jurisdiction in labor disputes (July 18). [See p. 221B]

House Votes Dope Bill. The House July 16 stiffened penalties for dope peddlers, making prison sentences mandatory for 2d offenders. The bill went to the Senate. The Mayor's Com. on Drug Addiction estimated in New York July 16 that possibly 90,000 New Yorkers take dope. Joseph Dentico, 55, indicted in 1945 on a narcotics charge as a leading member of an international dope smuggling ring, was finally arrested in New York July 14—living in an apartment with a divorcée. [See p. 208J-M]

Senate Raises Relief Aid. The Senate July 19 raised the federal contribution to states for relief for the aged, blind & disabled by $3 a month and for dependent children by $1.60 a month. It also voted 38-30 to permit states to open relief rolls to the public. Both moves were opposed by the Administration. The bill now goes to the House. [See pp. 101P, 30L, 17C]

Other Bills Passed. By Senate: (July 11) Bill assuring jury trial in federal condemnation proceedings, if either side wants it (sent to House); (July 13) bill making federal employes in Canal Zone subject to income taxes this year but not for last year (sent to White House); (July 17) bill cutting vacations of federal workers to periods ranging from 13 days for those under 5 years' service to 26 days after 20 years (sent to House). All now get 26 days except 500,000 postal employes. These will come under the new program.

Crime Hearings. Atlantic City is "wide open" and gambling flourishes under official protection, Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D., Wyo.) of the Senate Crime Investigating Com. charged July 17 after 4 days of closed hearings there. [See p. 212M]

James A. Sullivan, ex-sheriff of Dade County who figured in the Senate probe of Miami gambling, was indicted in Miami with his wife July 16 on U.S. tax evasion charges. [See p. 208N]

ARMED FORCES

Rent Gouging Scored. Rent gouging of GIs and their families by profiteering landlords near 3 major Army camps was denounced July 18 by the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcom. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.), chairman, called the situation "a disgrace to America." Camp areas cited: Camp Breckinridge, Morganfield, Ky.; Camp Rucker, Ozark, Ala., and Fort Leonard Wood, Rolla, Mo. [See p. 189B-C]

Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. announced July 19 that he has already instructed camp commanders to do everything possible to improve conditions, including using unused property for trailer camps and declaring "unsafe" quarters off-limits.

Reserve Mix-Up Assailed. A House Armed Services subcommittee July 14 assailed the handling of reservists by the military authorities, who, it said, had failed to provide the nation with a plan for partial mobilization. One result: grandfathers in the inactive reserve with grown children were called before non-veteran youngsters in the Organized Reserve. It recommended changes. [See pp. 221H, 205F]

Arab Air Bases. The State Dept. disclosed July 13 the signing of a 5-year pact with Saudi Arabia for U.S. planes to continue to use Dhahran airfield and the Arabs to buy U.S. military equipment. [See p. 221J; Vol. X, 255C; III, 123C]

The AF said July 12 that reserve pilots not called to active duty will be grounded because of lack of planes; 13,500 inactive reserve pilots flew last year.

Civil Defense. The Civil Defense Admin. said July 16 it was distributing 6 million handbooks entitled *Emergency Action to Save Lives* to state civil defense agencies. It urged every family to make up its own "atom-bomb" first-aid kit made up of 20 items, including water-purification tablets. [See p. 204N-P]

The Air Defense Command tested the nation's civilian and air defense system in 19 northern states June 22-24. It was the biggest test to date and showed enemy bombers could reach almost any target in the north. [See p. 173D]

45,000-ton battleship *Iowa* and 2 *Essex*-class carriers are being taken out of mothballs and put in "standby status," the Navy announced July 14. The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. will build the Navy's new 59,000-ton carrier at an estimated cost of $218 million, it was disclosed July 12. [See pp. 221K-L, 149M-N] . . . **Rear Adm. Thomas B. Inglis,** 54, out of sympathy with "certain politico-military views" of his superiors, asked for retirement in San Diego July 16. Former director of Naval Intelligence, he has been commander of the Pacific Fleet Training Command. [See Vol. IX, pp. 292C, 262C] . . . **Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith,** Central Intelligence Agency director, was nominated for 4-star rank by Pres. Truman July 17. [See p. 196G]

LABOR

NLRB July 12 invalidated a CIO UAW-Ford Motor Co. contract signed in Canton, Ohio in 1949 on grounds CIO national officers had failed to sign non-Communist affidavits at the time. UAW officials had signed. CIO immediately charged the ruling will void more than 4,000 CIO union-shop agreements. [See p. 157N] . . . **Army's Detroit tank arsenal** is operating at less than ¼ of capacity because of lack of Army orders while private industries are building new tank plants, Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford told a Senate Small Business subcommittee there July 16. The Senators also heard that 100,000 auto workers have been laid off in Detroit since January because of the steel shortage. [See pp. 213P, 206K] . . . **AFL Air Line Pilots Assn.** board of directors voted in Chicago July 17 to oust David L. Behncke, 58, as president and elected Vice Pres. Clarence N. Sayen, 32, to succeed him. Behncke, who founded the union 20 years ago, was granted a life pension of $15,000 a year. [See p. 213D; Vol. VII, 64A]

Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin said in a Washington speech July 17 that white-collar workers average $15 weekly less than unionized factory workers and urged them to organize into unions. [See p. 197P] . . . **AFL Intl. Typographical Union** announced July 18 it has begun publishing 3 daily tabloids (all named *Daily News-Digest*) in Monroe, La.; Texarkana, Ark., and Meriden, Conn. 6 more will be started in Allentown, Pa.; Springfield, Mo.; Lorain, O., and Huntington, Beckley & Charleston, W. Va. The ITU has been conducting newspaper strikes in all 9 towns. [See Vol. X, pp. 369G, 88A] . . . **Paducah, Ky. atomic energy project** was tied up July 3-14 by 2 separate AFL union strikes. [See Vol. X, p. 427E]

GENERAL

Kansas-Missouri Floods. The worst floods on record in the Kansas City area took over 40 lives, caused an estimated $750 million-$1 billion damage and made refugees of 500,000 persons this week. Pres. Truman proclaimed an emergency in the area July 14, went to Kansas City by plane 2 days later and flew over the 11,000-sq.-mi. flood zone of eastern Kansas, west-central Missouri and northeastern Oklahoma July 17. He said the Army rated it "the worst" disaster "the country has ever suffered from water." Back in Washington July 18 he signed a $25 million flood relief bill rushed through Congress. [See p. 188H]

The flood, caused by heavy rains in the flat Kansas farmlands, developed into a major disaster on the Kansas (Kaw) River by July 11 and spilled into Manhattan, Topeka and Lawrence, Kan. Many other towns and farms were flooded by Kaw and Missouri tributaries and the Neosho River, which flows into Oklahoma from Kansas. Both Kansas Cities (Mo. & Kan.), at the confluence of the Kaw and Missouri Rivers, were hit by a record flood crest July 13. Their stockyards and industrial lowlands were inundated and huge fires lasting several days were caused when oil storage tanks were thrown against high tension lines and exploded. By July 19 the flood crest was passing down the Missouri River near Jefferson City, Missouri capital in the center of the state, toward St. Louis, at the Missouri-Mississippi River junction. [See Vol. X, pp. 388M-N, 56J-K]

Reds, Field Jailed Again. 11 of the "2d string" U.S. Communist leaders indicted June 20 for conspiracy were returned to jail in New York July 17 along with Frederick Vanderbilt Field, head of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund. The 11 Reds, first freed July 13, were jailed again after U.S. Court of Appeals judges refused to upset a ruling by Fed. Judge Sylvester Ryan that their CRC bail security was no longer satisfactory. 4 other Red leaders posted bond from other sources July 15 and 17 and were released. Field was returned to jail, and his CRC colleagues Dashiell Hammett and W. Alphaeus Hunton were kept in jail this week, because they would not state the source of $10,000 bail each offered. A $100,629.03 lien for 1943-45 federal taxes was filed against Hammett in New York July 12. [See p. 222A]

Cicero Riot Quelled. 500 Natl. Guardsmen were called out July 12 by Illinois Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson to keep order in all-white Cicero, Ill. after a mob of 3,500 had rioted the night before to protest the attempt of Harvey E. Clark Jr., 29, Negro, to move his family into an apartment in the Chicago suburb (pop. 70,000). 75 rioters were arrested, 39 booked for unlawful assembly; 17 were hospitalized, 5 for bayonet wounds. Clark, who filed a $200,000 federal suit June 19, charging Cicero police with manhandling him when he first tried to move in, said July 14 he still intended to occupy the wrecked flat. [See p. 207J]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Belgium. Leopold III, 49, abdicated July 16 after 17 years as King of the Belgians and was succeeded by his son, Baudouin I, who was formally proclaimed King in Parliamentary ceremonies July 17 in Brussels. Leopold ruled out ceremonious tributes to him by his supporters so as to avoid public disorders. He declared in his abdication address that it was unjust to condemn his 1940 surrender to the Germans (the Cabinet opposed it and Leopold has been unable to rule securely since the war because of it, mainly due to Socialist opposition). He asked the country to rally behind Baudouin (pronounced Boh-dwan, the 2d syllable rhyming with "man").

The new king, who is popular and has exercised Leopold's prerogatives the past year, paid tribute July 17 to his "illustrious" father and said Leopold's abdication was a gesture of "greatness and sacrifice." Leopold will retain the honorary title of King (not King of the Belgians) and receive a $120,000 annuity from the Belgium Govt. for himself, his wife (Princess de Rethy, a commoner) and their 2 children (Prince Alexander, Princess Marie-Christine). [See p. 190H-J; Vol. X, 262G]

Britain. The U.S. & Britain signed an agreement July 13 covering U.S. Point 4 aid to Britain's autonomous overseas territories. [See p. 58P] . . . Robert Cecil, 38, replaced the missing Donald D. MacLean July 12 as head of the Forgn. Office American Dept. *U.S. News & World Report* said July 16 that "high officials" in Britain are certain MacLean fled behind the Iron Curtain with atomic and diplomatic secrets. [See p. 189N] . . . Lord Portal resigned July 5 as controller of Britain's atomic energy projects. He was reported to feel that Govt. red tape interfered with the country's atomic progress. [See p. 90G; Vol. VI, 392F] . . . The Govt. announced July 10 that the BBC, whose charter is due for renewal Jan. 1, will operate another 15 years as a Govt. monopoly on broadcasting in Britain and will continue to bar commercial advertising. [See p. 94G]

Czechoslovakia. A People's Court in Jihlava, Moravia sentenced 7 Czechs—2 of them Roman Catholic priests—to death July 14 for the murders of 3 Red officials in Babice, Moravia last week. They were convicted as members of a group inspired by U.S. agents to carry out "terrorism, espionage, sabotage and murder." [See p. 110E] . . . Resolutions introduced in the U.S. Senate July 17 by Sens. A. S. Monroney (D., Okla.) and Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.) would halt all U.S. economic relations with Czechoslovakia, bar foreign Red newsmen from the U.S. and seek UN condemnation of Czechoslovakia unless newsmen William N. Oatis is released. [See p. 213P] . . . Czech ambassadors appointed July 9: Dr. Vladimir Prochazka, deputy speaker and Forgn. Affairs Com. chairman in Parliament, to the U.S.; economist Josef Ullrich to Britain. [See p. 134A]

Hungary. In retaliation for Hungary's expulsion of Albert W. Sherer Jr. and Ruth Tryon of the U.S. Legation in Budapest, the U.S. asked Hungary July 15 to recall Lajos Nagy, chargé d'affaires, and Peter Varkonyi, an attaché, of the Hungarian Legation in Washington. [See p. 214C] . . . Picketing of Russia's UN delegation hq. in New York June 30 & July 7 by the anti-Communist American-Hungarian Fed. was denounced as "hooliganism" in a Soviet protest to the U.S. July 11. The U.S. replied July 16 that the picketing, which was repeated July 14, was entirely orderly. . . . Reports in the West that Hungary has deported Jews because their religion made them undesirable were denounced July 16 by 2 Hungarian Jewish organizations (Council of Rabbis and Natl. Com. of Hungarian Jews). [See p. 99E]

Italy. Premier Alcide de Gasperi handed Pres. Luigi Einaudi the resignation of his Cabinet July 15 because of much opposition within de Gasperi's Christian Dem. Party to the economic policies of Treasury & Finance Min. Giuseppe Pella. Pella, a Christian Dem., had contended that Italy is too poor to budget the large amounts for social reforms, rearmament and business expansion many ministers demanded. Advocates of the spending say it will combat communism; Pella contends it will play into Communist hands by causing a new wave of inflation. Einaudi asked de Gasperi July 19 to try to organize a new Cabinet, which would be his 7th since he became Premier in Dec. 1945. [See pp. 190G, 46J; Vol. X, 38C-D]

The Chamber of Deputies voted July 6 over bitter Communist and Left Socialist opposition for a civilian defense bill providing for a 40,000-man civilian corps to help police combat Red 5th columnists in event of war or civil disorders. [See p. 163N] . . . With demands increasing in Italy for return of Trieste and modification of the Italian peace treaty, Premier de Gasperi told the Senate July 11 Italy may quit the Atlantic pact if the U.S., Britain and France do not make good on a March 1948 declaration that Trieste should be given back to Italy [see Vol. VIII, p. 86B]. A request for modification of the peace treaty to raise the 300,000-man limit on Italy's armed forces was presented to U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson July 17 by the Italian Embassy in Washington. [See p. 163N]

(Yugoslavia is letting U.S. and British personnel enter its Trieste zone to disprove charges of terroristic rule there, a report from Trieste said July 16.) [See Vol. X, p. 139G]

Lebanon. Ex-Premier Riad es-Solh, 57, a Lebanese independence leader and foe of the Greater Syria plan for a Jordan-Syria-Lebanon merger under the Jordan crown, was assassinated in Amman, Jordan July 16. He was ambushed by 3 members of the semi-fascist Syrian Natl. Socialist Party (outlawed in Lebanon) as he drove to the Amman airport after a state visit to Jordan's King Abdullah. One assassin was killed by Jordan police, another shot himself, the 3d escaped. Supporters of es-Solh rioted in Beirut when they heard of the assassination.

Es-Solh was political leader of independence-minded Moslems in Lebanon, where Christians are slightly in the majority. He was Premier in Nov. 1943 when Lebanon decided to sever connections with France. He headed several later Lebanese Cabinets, including the one in office when Antoine Saadeh, Syrian Natl. Socialist leader, was executed as a revolutionary in 1949. His last Premiership ended in February. [See p. 190F]

Soviet Union. A new system of "security checks" on the loyalty of all USSR Communist Party members was announced in the June *Bolshevik*, organ of the Soviet CP's Central Com., it was learned in London July 13. Moscow *Pravda* also reported July 13 a drive to eliminate "serious ideological faults and mistakes" in Ukraine where there was said to be much bourgeois nationalism among intellectuals. *The N.Y. Times* said July 6 that L. G. Melnikov, head of the Ukrainian CP, implied in a recent speech that there was much farmer resistance to the temporarily abandoned plan to create large "farm cities" (agrogorods) and other schemes to intensify the regimentation of Soviet farmers. [See pp. 166G, 19C-D] . . . Underground reports of a recent riot by 200 shoe factory workers in Vilna, Lithuania against a decree that they work longer hours without more pay were cited by the U.S. State Dept. July 18. Militia were said to have quelled the uprising. The factory involved was said to make shoes for the Soviet Army. State said there were other reports of unrest in Latvia and Estonia. According to a Stockholm report June 30, Latvia's chief economic planner, Fricis Deglavs, was dismissed because the Latvian 5-year plan was behind schedule. [See pp. 142K, 139L] . . . The U.S. disclosed July 6 it had asked Russia for the 3d time this year to return 672 ships borrowed under wartime lend-lease. [See p. 158N]

LATIN AMERICA

Guatemala Curbs Riots. The Guatemalan Govt. suspended constitutional guarantees July 13 for 30 days because of anti-Communist riots in Guatemala City July 11-12. Students and women invaded the Natl. Orphanage July 11 and beat up the director, said to be a Communist, because he had dismissed Catholic nuns who founded the institution. Rioters also ransacked offices of the Red newspaper *Octubre* July 11. 4 persons were killed, 61 wounded when troops fired on rioters July 12.

Pres. Jacobo Arbenz replaced the leftist orphanage director July 13 but decreed an emergency on grounds that rebel agitators were using communism as a "pretext" to stir up trouble. All public meetings "likely to affect public order" were banned by the Govt. July 14. Gen. Manuel Fuentes, refugee leader of the opposition to Arbenz' Red-influenced Govt., denied in San Salvador July 14 that his movement was responsible for the disorders. [See p. 222N]

Argentine Govt. was directed by a federal court in Buenos Aires July 12 to pay *La Prensa*'s former private owners 18,854,000 pesos ($1,366,915) for the newspaper's expropriation. *La Prensa* officials said that was only a fraction of the paper's real value. [See p. 198M] . . . **Colombia** announced July 12 that the Canadian Govt.'s Natl. Petroleum Co. and Intl. Petroleum, Ltd. will furnish technical and financial aid in Colombian oil exploration and refinery operations. [See p. 116C] . . . **Costa Rica's** First Labor Court ordered dissolution July 12 of 4 Red-dominated labor unions: Natl. Aviation Workers, Public Works Employes, Municipal Workers of San José and Social Security Nurses & Medical Aides. All had been charged with engaging in political activity outside their labor functions. [See p. 118N] . . . **Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo Molina,** president of the Dominican Republic for 17 of the past 21 years, announced July 17 he will not seek a new term in Dominican elections due next year. His Dominican Party nominated his brother, Maj. Gen. Hector B. Trujillo Molina, to succeed him. [See p. 10M; Vol. X, 93P, 70B]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Natl. Production Authority actions: (July 13) Placed all copper raw materials under allocation to meet defense requirements, effective Aug. 1. (July 17) Revoked its April ban against the 5th or spare tire on new passenger cars. (July 16) Ordered stainless steel producers to set aside 98% of their production for defense needs, beginning in September. Set-asides of output of carbon and low alloy and of alloy steels were set at 45% to 95%. Metal Working Equipment Div. was established within the NPA Industrial & Agricultural Equipment Bureau July 17 to help machine tool builders get materials and facilities to increase production from present $675 million annual rate to at least $2 billion by 1953. [See pp. 222P, 126L]

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Over $5 million)

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Amer. & Forgn. Power Co.*	$17,962,605	$16,734,652	†$20.74	†$19.32
Amer. Stores Inc.[a]	$7,114,748	$6,743,520	$5.46	$5.18
Beaunit Mills Inc.[a]	$8,460,000	$2,713,000	[c]$6.86	[d]$2.17
Brazilian Trac. L.&P. Co. Ltd.*	$33,044,974	$31,758,803	$4.69	$4.51
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.[a]	$10,591,000	$8,765,917	$9.20	$7.55
Crown Zellerbach Corp.[e]	$25,323,650	$18,956,373	[d]$8.21	[d]$6.12
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.[a]	$5,124,438	$3,108,995	[d]$1.95	[d]$1.15
Federated Dept. Stores Inc.[p]	$17,357,166	[g]$15,539,756	[c]$6.14	[c]$5.44
First National Stores[a]	$6,134,530	$6,997,980	$7.49	$8.55
General Foods Corp[a]	$26,407,197	$27,445,941	$4.58	$4.77
Gr. Atlantic & Pacific Tea of Amer.[b]	$32,903,343	$33,392,136	$14.90	$15.14
Kimberly-Clark Co.[e]	$12,110,114	$10,533,715	[d]$5.83	[d]$6.45
Philip Morris[a]	$16,689,145	$15,303,184	[d]$6.62	[d]$7.26
Remington Rand[a]	$14,036,628	$8,065,668	$2.87	[d]$1.61
Singer Mfg. Co.*	$18,827,380	$15,453,851	[d]$4.18	[d]$3.43
United Shoe Machinery[h]	$7,710,695	$6,292,224	$3.17	$2.55
U.S. Plywood Corp.[e]	$9,665,800	$4,624,900	[d]$5.99	[d]$3.07

*Year Dec. 31, 1950 †On combined 1st preferred shares [a]Year March 31 [b]Based on present capitalization [c]On avg. no. shares outstanding during period [d]On shares outstanding at end of period [e]Year April 30 [f]Year May 5 [g]After provision for inventory & other adjustments [h]Year Feb. 28 [p]53 weeks May 5

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending July 14

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$21,757,000,000	$21,756,000,000	$24,207,000,000
Currency Circulation	$27,893,000,000	$27,948,000,000	$27,169,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$19,153,000,000	$19,220,000,000	$13,660,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$7,780,808,597	[b]$8,348,536,064	$7,235,839,646
England note circulation (£)	1,365,494,000	1,358,417,000	1,308,435,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,440,840	5,183,071	12,960,554
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	141.13	140.42	124.94
Bond sales	$12,344,000	$10,199,000	$29,923,740
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.38	97.69	99.98
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.69	$2.61⅜	$2.51½
Corn price (bu.)	$2.03¼	$1.97¾	$1.80¾
Cotton price (lb.)	$.4217	$.4527	$.3820
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	110,933	[c]91,849	184,791
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[d]6,168,000	6,180,550	5,475,500
Soft-coal output (tons)	[e]10,562,000	11,032,000	10,182,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[d]6,077,077,000	6,887,800,000	5,379,924,000
Carloadings (cars)	[e]588,246	821,615	553,910
	½ 1951	**Last Half 1950**	**½ 1950**
Steel (tons)[f]	52,273,000	47,174,592	47,106,141
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43	$43	$37.08
Wholesale food index‡	$6.92	$7	$6.28
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	179.7	180.2	163.0
BUSINESS:			
Failures (July 5)	129	188	138
Stocks on hand (May 31)	[g]$69,900,000,000	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS:	**May 1951**	**April 1951**	**May 1950**
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.):			
Imports	$1,017,700,000	$1,024,400,000	$659,800,000
Exports	$1,350,500,000	$1,372,300,000	$824,800,000
Personal Income (Annual rate)	$249,500,000,000	$244,400,000,000	.....

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †U.S. & Canada (Ward's estimate) ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities [b]4 days [c]4 days [d]July 7 [e]June 30 [f]American Iron & Steel Institute [g]Commerce Dept.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. 3 Cleveland researchers reported in the *Archives of Internal Medicine* July 16 that the drug hydrazino-phtalazine has been used successfully on dogs to lower the high blood pressure and hypertension caused by discharge of a brain fluid into the blood stream . . . Evidence that anti-coagulent drugs can save the limbs of frostbite victims was reported in the *Journal of the American Medical Assn.* July 13. [See p. 55L-M] . . . The successful treatment of venereal diseases with the antibiotic terramycin was announced by Harlem (N.Y.) Hospital July 11. [See Vol. X, p. 395G] . . . The Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said July 8 that the number of polio cases in the U.S. had risen 400% in the last 12 years (33,351 last year). The NFIP voiced hope that all polio viruses will be known by the end of the year. [See p. 119M] . . . 39 states now have tax-supported agencies for the rehabilitation of alcoholics under a program stimulated by the Natl. Committee on Alcoholism of Yale U. Figures released by Yale July 5 show that there are 65,000,000 drinkers in the U.S., 4,500,000 alcoholics and 750,000 chronic heavy drinkers. [See Vol. X, p. 150G]

Archeology. American Museum of Natural History archeologists have found remnants of a 3,500-year-old Indian civilization, dating back to 1,500 B.C., in the Mississippi Valley between Memphis, Tenn. and Vicksburg, Miss., it was announced July 16. The investigators dug up flint and stone implements and discovered the outlines of circular houses. [See p. 143G-H]

Press. Reuters News Agency celebrated its 100th birthday in London July 11. Founded by German-born journalist Julius Reuters, the British press service has become the only internationally owned cooperative news agency in the world. [See p. 190B] . . . Transcripts of ex-Pres. Calvin Coolidge's press conferences were opened for research at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., July 14. Coolidge's record for press conference brevity: 154 words.

New Chemical Spray. Discovery of 3 chemicals that kill the chiggers that infest Ohio lawns was announced July 10 by Ohio State U. scientists in *The Ohio Journal of Science*. The 3 substances: chlordane, lindance & dimite.

Stalin Prize Challenged. Yale Physics Prof. C. T. Lane charged July 10 that Soviet physicist Boris G. Lazarev had won a 1950 Stalin Prize for a discovery made and published by two colleagues and himself in 1948. The discovery was the way to separate rare helium-3 gas from a more common form, helium-4.

Isotopes. The Atomic Energy Comm. withdrew its ban July 14 on the sale abroad of non-secret radioisotopes and increased the number of isotopes now available for foreign research from 26 to 79 varieties. [See p. 94J]

Schary for Mayer. Film producer Dore Schary replaced Louis B. Mayer as head of studio operations at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer July 16. Mayer, co-founder of MGM, resigned from the studio last month. [See pp. 175J, 111K]

Hollywood Concerts Canceled. The Hollywood Bowl canceled the remainder of its "Symphonies Under the Stars" and went out of business July 14 as a result of "public apathy."

NEW BOOKS

THE CATCHER IN THE RYE, by J. D. Salinger. About an adolescent expelled from prep school. BOMC choice. July 16. (Little, Brown, 277 pp., $3)*

THE EMIGRANTS, by Vilhelm Moberg. A novel about Swedish peasant emigrants to U.S. July 16. (Simon & Schuster, 366 pp., $3.75)*

THE GOLDEN ROAD, by Peter Bourne. Mystery novel based on building of Panama railroad. July 16. (Putnam, 344 pp., $3.50)*

THE LOST LIBRARY: The Autobiography of a Culture, by Walter Mehring. Historical role of books. July 16. (Bobbs, 290 pp., $3.50)†

NO PEOPLE LIKE SHOW PEOPLE, by Maurice Zolotow. Biographical sketches of 8 prominent Broadway people. July 13. (Random House, 305 pp., $3)†

SOUTHERN TERRITORY, by Robert Tallant. Novel about two traveling salesmen in the South. July 19. (Doubleday, 250 pp., $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Pope for Socialized Medicine. Pope Pius XII gave his support to a socialized medicine program that would prevent the application of "materialist and atheist theories" but warned that all family rights must be guarded. The Pontiff's views were expressed in a letter from a Vatican official to a French Catholic group published July 17. [See p. 184A]

Jews. Contemporary problems occupied the Central Conference of American Rabbis (Reform) at its 62d annual convention June 19-24 in New London, Conn. The rabbis voted opposition to the teaching of religion in the public schools and to the released-time program of religious instruction. They ruled out for the present a merger of Reform and Conservative Jewry and gave support to Pres. Truman's policy of resisting aggression while striving to maintain world peace. Dr. Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester, N.Y. was reelected president. [See VIII, 215G]

Rabbi Max D. Davidson of Perth Amboy, N.J. was reelected president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America in Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. June 20. [See p. 207N]

Southern Baptist Convention. 6,000 delegates, representing 7,000,000 Southern Baptists, met in San Francisco June 19-23 to formulate church policy. They rejected the idea of uniting with other Protestant denominations; joined with the Roman Catholics in warning against mixed marriages; protested against the trend toward a militarized state; urged sterner liquor and narcotics laws, and asked Baptist groups to uphold the principle of separation of church and state by shunning all Federal aid. The Rev. Dr. J. D. Grey of New Orleans was elected president. [See Vol. X, p. 159N]

National Education. The U.S. Office of Education, in an 86-page report July 17, summarized what 28 big city school systems were doing to keep youth in school. Most used special "slow" classes, remedial reading, home-life courses, trade schools. The Office reported July 14 that the average salary of a land-grant college teacher was $4,500. On July 15 it disclosed that big cities were still spending more per pupil than small ones. [See pp. 207K-L, 63G]

'Released Time' Upheld. The N.Y. State Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of N.Y.C.'s "released-time" program in a 6-1 decision July 11. The plan releases public school children from classes one hour a week for religious instruction if they so desire. [See Vol. X, p. 199L]

Medical Centers. N.Y.C. and Yeshiva U., privately run Jewish institution, said June 15 they would unite to build a $61,500,000 hospital-medical center in the Bronx. The State University of

N.Y. revealed June 6 it planned to start building a $40 million medical center in Brooklyn next year. [See p. 200B]

N.Y. Educational TV. "The Living Blackboard," an educational television program for hospitalized and homebound students, will be broadcast 3 times a week beginning in October, according to an announcement by the N.Y. Board of Education and TV station WPIX July 4. It will supplement the board's FM radio teaching programs on WNYE. [See p. 120B]

SAR Scores UN. The Sons of the American Revolution, meeting in San Francisco July 10-11, demanded that the U.S. get out of the UN as soon as reasonably possible and charged that U.S. public schools are being used to bring about "a social welfare type of state." [See Vol. IX, p. 208M]

Roscoe Pound, 60, dean emeritus of the Harvard Law School, said July 13 he will lecture at the U. of Calcutta during the 1952-53 academic year. [See Vol. I, p. 159K]

Free University of Berlin announced receipt July 17 of a $1,309,500 Ford Foundation grant. [See pp. 156J, 199N]

OBITUARIES

Joseph J. Bruno, 65, local GOP leader who served 10 years in prison for 1934 election eve "massacre" in Kelayres, Pa. in which 5 Democrats were slain outside his house; July 9 in Hazleton, Pa.

Sir Andrew Caldecott, 67, former British Governor of Hong Kong and Ceylon; July 14 in Itchenor, Sussex, England.

Joseph Clovese, 107, last Negro veteran of Union Army; July 13 in Dearborn, Mich. of heart, kidney & "old age" ailments.

Steve Nicholas Davis, 42, acknowledged "king" of 6,000 U.S. gypsies; July 13 in Battle Creek, Mich.

Lt. Gen. Phya Devahastin, 74, commander of Thai expeditionary forces in World War I; July 6 in Bangkok.

Gunnard M. Engebreth, 42, president of the Alaskan Senate; July 14 in Seattle while undergoing an operation.

Col. Gen. Ivan Grishin, 50, Soviet World War II commander on White Russian front; reported June 20 in Moscow.

Robert I. Ingalls Sr., 68, Southern steel, shipbuilding magnate; July 12 in Birmingham, Ala. [See Vol. I, pp. 435F, 402L, 395N]

Rev. James Francis Ingram, 80, Burma missionary who wrote first books in dialect of Kachin tribe; July 14 in Norfolk, Va.

Abel La Gaisse, French amateur flier, secy. of Natl. Federation of Air Sports; July 15 in air collision, Versailles.

Mrs. Margaret Lebel, 64, sentenced to death as a spy in World War I for planning a break from a German prison camp but saved by Armistice; July 4 in Oakland, Calif.

John A. Lyons, 63, N.Y. State Commissioner of Correction, only Democrat in Gov. Dewey's cabinet; July 12 in Albany.

Dr. Harry Martin, 61, 20th Century-Fox medical director, columnist Louella O. Parsons' husband; June 24 in Hollywood.

Mary White Ovington, 86, one of founders of Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People; July 15 in Newton, Mass.

Arnold Schoenberg, 76, Viennese-born composer whose 12-tone scale started the modern atonal school of music; July 13 in Brentwood, Calif. Some works: *Pelleas & Melisande, Moses & Aaron, A Survivor from Warsaw.*

Mrs. Audrey Barrow Shafer, 45, widowed daughter of Edward Grant Barrow, ex-pres. of N.Y. Yankees; July 9 in leap or fall from 11th floor apartment in New York.

SPORTS

Baseball. Baseball Commissioner A. B. Chandler's resignation took effect July 15, ending his 6-year reign. [See p. 144J] . . . Mickey Mantle, 19, N.Y. Yankees' prize rookie outfielder, was sent to Kansas City July 15 to make room for pitcher Art Schallock, bought from Hollywood for $50,000. [See p. 200J]

Boxing. World heavyweight title, Pittsburgh, July 18: won by Jersey Joe Walcott, "37," 194 lbs., Camden Negro, 5½ to 1 underdog, in his 5th try, by a knockout of Ezzard Charles, 30, 182 lbs., Cincinnati, in 55 seconds of 7th round. 28,272 fans paid $245,004, top gate of year, to see the upset. Charles had beaten Walcott twice. [See pp. 176D-E, 80J-K] . . . Rex Layne, 23, 193 lbs., Lewiston, Utah, victor over Walcott, was knocked out in the 6th round by Rocky Marciano, 26, 185½ lbs., Brockton, Mass., in New York July 12. Marciano has now won 36 in a row, is undefeated. [See p. 87L-M; Vol. X, 388H]

Golf. First annual intl. Weathervane Cup play, Sunningdale, Eng., July 13-14: won by a team of U.S. women pros, 9-0, over an intl. amateur squad. [See pp. 200L-M, 192J] . . . Natl. Public Links championship, Milwaukee, July 14: won by Dave Stanley, a UCLA student, over Ralph Vranesic, Denver. [See Vol. X, p. 224H-J] . . . Western Open, Davenport, Ia., July 15: won by Marty Furgol, Lemont, Ill., with a 72-hole score of 270, one better than Cary Middlecoff's, Memphis. [See Vol. X, 168D]

Horse Racing. $100,000 Hollywood Gold Cup Handicap, Inglewood, Calif., July 14: won by Calumet Farm's Citation, Steve Brooks up, in last race. Win sent earnings to $1,085,760, first horse to top $1,000,000. [See p. 216J-K] . . . $57,100 Brooklyn Handicap, Aqueduct, N.Y., July 14: won by Isidore Bieber's Palestinian, Samuel Boulmetis up, for $39,000. [See Vol. X, p. 216F] . . . $72,400 Arlington Matron Handicap, Chicago, July 14: won by Clarence Hartwick's Sickle's Image, Billie Fisk up, for $53,925. [See Vol. X, p. 240L]

Soaring. Natl. soaring title, Elmira, N.Y., July 12: won by Richard H. Johnson for 2d straight year. [See p. 224L]

Tennis. Natl. clay court championships (finals July 15), Chicago: Men's singles: Tony Trabert, Cincinnati, over Art Larsen, San Leandro, Calif.; women's singles: Dorothy Head, Alameda, Calif., over Patricia Canning Todd, La Jolla, Calif.; men's doubles: Trabert & Hamilton Richardson, Baton Rouge, over Harold Burrows, Charlottesville, Va., & Straight Clark, Pasadena, Calif. [See Vol. X, p. 248E]

Track & Field. New women's high jump world record of 5′ 7½″ was set in London July 7 by Mrs. Sheila Alexander Lerwell, English secretary . . . American All-Around Track & Field championship, Baltimore, July 8: won by John Voight, ex-national pentathlon champ, with 5,600 points. . . . AAU pentathlon, Pasadena, Calif., July 10: won by Brayton Norton, San Diego Naval Training Center, 3,452 points. [See Vol. X, p. 224L] . . . Women's AAU pentathlon championship, Berkeley, Calif., July 14: won again by Stella Walsh, 40, Polish-born Clevelander, with U.S. record score of 1,932 points. [See Vol. X, p. 336C]

MISCELLANEOUS

Shriners Meet. 100,000 members of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, met in N.Y. July 8 for a 6-day convention that included 2 parades, one down Broadway, the other down 5th Ave. The Shriners voted a $5 tax on each of 650,000 members to support 17 hospitals for crippled children, elected Robt. Gardiner Wilson Jr., 59, of Boston, Imperial Potentate. 1952 meeting site: Miami. [See p. 175P; X, 200P]

Air Crashes. AF B-29 flying tanker, near Prestwick, Scotland, July 7: all 11 crewmen killed. Paulista Air Lines plane, near Aracaju, Brazil, July 12: 28 persons aboard killed, including 5 Brazilian Govt. officials. [See p. 208P]

Explosions. 7 men were killed in an explosion in a General Motors jet plant in Indianapolis July 12. 11 persons were injured in Newark, N.J. July 7 when at least 30 tanks of liquefied propane gas owned by the Warren Petroleum Co. blew up. Damage was estimated at $5,000,000. [See p. 56L]

Married. Premier Stalin's daughter Svetlana, 27, to Mikhail Kaganovich, son of Politburo member, in Moscow July 3. Reported by London *Sunday Express* July 15. (2d marriage for Svetlana; fate of previous husband unknown).

Divorced. Dolores Costello, ex-wife of late John Barrymore, from Dr. John Vruwink, in Hollywood, July 12. [See Vol. X, 80P]

Fanny Brice, actress who died May 29, left most of her $2 million estate to her 2 children in her will filed June 19. [See p. 176A] . . . **Father M. Louis** (author Thomas Merton), 36, Trappist monk whose father was British and mother American, was naturalized in Louisville, Ky. June 22. [See Vol. IX, pp. 312K, 176D, 96D] . . . **Steven De Sylva,** 7, illegitimate son of the late film producer Buddy De Sylva, received an $82,500 settlement in Los Angeles June 27 from his father's $3 million estate. [See Vol. X, p. 224C] . . . **Jerry Nazum,** 27, Pittsburgh Steeler pro football player, was cleared in Las Cruces, N.M. June 30 of a murder charge involving an 18-year-old waitress killed in 1949. . . . **James Andrew (Scottsboro Boy) Wright,** 39, was arrested in Albany July 11, charged with attacking a 13-year-old Negro girl. . . . **Heywood Patterson,** 38, another Scottsboro Boy, was held without bail in Detroit the same day to await his 3d trial (in the fall) on a Dec. 1950 murder charge. [See Vol. X, pp. 216K, 184N]